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YOUNG & THOMPSON			EXAMINER	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/576,126 Examiner YOSEF K. LAEKEMARIAM	CHATRAS ET AL. Art Unit 2614

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 14 June 2006.
 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 24-34 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 24-34 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on 14 June 2006 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
 6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 24-26 and 32-34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Britt et al. (US 6,615,042) in view of Cheng et al. (US 5,502,759)

Regarding claims 24 and 33, Britt teaches a method wherein the network comprising, in addition to communication channels used to establish telecommunications connections (Col.6 lines 25-27) between various terminals which are connected to the network (abstract lines 27-32, Col.10 lines 9-16 and fig.3, 32), communication channels which are reserved for conveying call control signals for controlling the establishment (Col.2 lines 46-60 and fig.3, 13-14, 31), the modification and/or the release of each telecommunications connection in this network (Fig.4, 12-13, 53), this method comprising a phase for processing a call which is initiated each time a call is transmitted by a client (Col.3 lines 34-38 and fig.3) and which comprises a step for establishing the co-ordination connection using an address of at least one of the two centres (Fig.3, 13-14 and 31) so that these centres can co-ordinate their respective operations for processing the first and second service requests from the client (Col.6 lines 3-12 and Col.5 lines 1-10); establishing a co-ordination connection between a first and a second control centre for carrying out services in an intelligent telecommunications network (Fig.3, 13-14), the first and

the second centre each being capable of processing in an autonomous manner a first and a second service request (Col.6 lines 3-12 and fig.3, 13-14, 31)

Britt teaches the invention set forth above except for the claimed “one of the centres transmits its address to the other centre by inserting this address in one of the call control signals transmitted to the other centre, and in that the centre having received the address inserted in a call control signal establishes the co-ordination connection by using communication channels which are separate from those used to convey the call control signal in which the address of one of the centres is inserted”

Cheng teaches that it is well known that one of the centres transmits its address to the other centre by inserting this address in one of the call control signals transmitted to the other centre (Col.12 lines 11-17), and in that the centre having received the address inserted in a call control signal establishes the co-ordination connection by using communication channels which are separate from those used to convey the call control signal in which the address of one of the centres is inserted (Col.12 lines 11-17 and fig.1, 20, 90-91)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Britt, and modify so that one of the centres transmits its address to the other centre by inserting this address in one of the call control signals transmitted to the other centre, and in that the centre having received the address inserted in a call control signal establishes the co-ordination connection by using communication channels which are separate from those used to convey the call control signal, as taught by Cheng, thus using the address, Common channel signaling network, and specifically the STPs contained therein, suitably route the query packet onward to the proper SCP, as discussed by Cheng.

Regarding claim 32, Britt teaches a method wherein communication channels which are used to establish telecommunications connections between various terminals which are connected to the network (abstract lines 27-32, Col.10 lines 9-16 and fig.3, 32), and communication channels which are reserved for conveying call control signals in order to control the establishment (Col.2 lines 46-60 and fig.3, 13-14, 31), the modification and/or the release of each telecommunications connection for this network (Fig.4, 12-13, 53), this network being capable of carrying out a phase for processing a call which is initiated each time a call is transmitted by a client (Col.3 lines 34-38 and fig.3) and which comprises a step for establishing the co-ordination connection using an address of at least one of the two centres (fig.3, 13-14, 31) so that these centres can co-ordinate their respective operations for processing the first and second service requests from the client (Col.6 lines 3-12 and fig.3, 13-14, 31); intelligent telecommunications network which is capable of establishing a co-ordination connection between a first and a second control centre for carrying out services (Fig.3, 13-14), this network comprising: the first and second centres, these centres each being capable of processing in an autonomous manner a first and a second service request (Col.6 lines 3-12 and fig.3, 13-14, 31)

Britt teaches the invention set forth above except for the claimed “one of the centres transmits its address to the other centre by inserting this address in one of the call control signals transmitted to the other centre, and in that the centre having received the address inserted in a call control signal establishes the co-ordination connection by using communication channels which are separate from those used to convey the call control signal in which the address of one of the centres is inserted”

Cheng teaches that it is well known that one of the centres transmits its address to the other centre by inserting this address in one of the call control signals transmitted to the other centre (Col.12 lines 11-17), and in that the centre having received the address inserted in a call control signal establishes the co-ordination connection by using communication channels which are separate from those used to convey the call control signal in which the address of one of the centres is inserted (Col.12 lines 11-17 and fig.1, 20, 90-91)

Consider claim 25, Britt further discloses a method according to claim 24, wherein a method wherein when a plurality of call processing phases are carried out simultaneously for different clients of the network, the centre which inserts its address in the call control signal further inserts an identifier of the call processed (Col.4 lines 27-29), and in that the first and second centres for carrying out services indicate the call concerned by means of the co-ordination data transmitted via the co-ordination connection by using this identifier so as to co-ordinate their respective operation for processing each call (Col.8 lines 1-5 and fig.3, 13-14,31).

Consider claim 26, Britt further discloses a method according to claim 24, wherein a method wherein only the co-ordination connection is used to exchange co-ordination data for the respective operations for processing the first and second service requests implemented by the two centres for carrying out services (Col.8 lines 18-22 and fig.3).

Considering claim 34, Cheng further discloses the method according to claim 24, wherein the address of the centers is an IP network address (Col.10 lines 61-63)

3. Claims 28-31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Britt et al. (US 6,615,042) in view of Cheng et al. (US 5,502,759) and further in view of Hoffmann (US 7,248,576)

Considering claim 28, Britt together with Cheng does not disclose claim 28. Hoffmann however, discloses claim 28 wherein a method according to claim 24, in which the first and second centres are connected to different control points of the network (Col.4 lines 12-17 and Fig.1, MGC-A and MGC-B), the control points of the network being capable of connecting the various communication channels to each other in order to form the telecommunications connections (Col.3 lines 44-54 and Fig.1, MGC-A and MGC-B), wherein: the first centre and the second centre communicate with their respective control point by using a first communication protocol for receiving and/or transmitting the call control signals (Col.4 lines 1-7 and Col.4 lines 17-21; Hoffmann discusses MGCP protocol, therefore a first communication protocol), the various control points of the network communicate with each other by using a second communication protocol which is different from the first for transmitting and/or receiving the call control signals (Col.4 lines 24-26 and fig.1; Hoffmann discusses BICC CS2 protocol, therefore a second communication protocol), and the first and second centres communicate with each other via the co-ordination connection by using a third communication protocol which is different from the first and second communication protocols (Col.4 lines 21-24; Hoffmann discusses H.248 protocol, therefore a second communication protocol).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Britt and Cheng, and modify a method wherein for a network, in which the first and second centres are connected to different control points of the network wherein the various control points of the network communicate with each other by using a second communication protocol which is different from the first for transmitting and/or receiving the call control signals, as taught by Hoffmann, thus allowing a signaling protocol for

implementation of services in an intelligent network with user data transferred via a network, as discussed by Hoffmann.

Consider claim 29, Hoffmann further discloses a method according to claim 28, wherein the first communication protocol is the INAP protocol (Intelligent Network Application Protocol) (Col.2 lines 31-41 and Col.2 lines 60-65), and in that the second communication protocol is the ISUP protocol (Integrated Service Digital Network--User Part) (Col.1 lines 54-63 and Col.4 lines 12-17).

Consider claim 30, Hoffmann further discloses a method according to claim 24, wherein a network, in which the first and second centres are connected to different control points of the network (Col.4 lines 12-17 and Fig.1, MGC-A and MGC-B), the control points of the network being capable of connecting the various communication channels to each other in order to form the telecommunications connections (Col.3 lines 44-54 and Fig.1, MGC-A and MGC-B), wherein the first centre and the second centre communicate with their respective control point by using a first communication protocol for receiving and/or transmitting the call control signals (Col.4 lines 17-21 and Col.4 lines 1-7; Hoffmann discusses MGCP protocol, therefore a first communication protocol), the various control points of the network communicate with each other by also using the first protocol (Col.4 lines 17-21), and the first and second centres communicate with each other via the co-ordination connection by using a second communication protocol which is different from the first communication protocol (Col.4 lines 24-26 and fig.1; Hoffmann discusses BICC CS2 protocol, therefore a second communication protocol).

Consider claim 31, Hoffmann further discloses a method according to claim 30, wherein the first communication protocol is the SIP protocol (Session Initiation Protocol) (Col.6 lines 3-8).

4. Claim 27 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Britt et al. (US 6,615,042) in view of Cheng et al. (US 5,502,759) and further in view of Maloney et al. (US 5,555,299)

Considering claim 27, Britt together with Cheng does not disclose claim 27. Maloney however, discloses claim 27 which a method wherein for a network, in which the call control signal comprises at least one address field which is capable of receiving the network address of the second centre (Col.10 lines 59-67 and Col.11 lines 1-12; Maloney discuses a call received with identification digits, therefore network address of the second center), this field further comprising a portion which is not used when the address of the second centre is recorded in this field, wherein the address of the first centre and/or the call identifier are inserted in the unused portion of the address field (Col.2 lines 40-43) so that these data are propagated jointly via the network to the second centre (Col.2 lines 35-63).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Britt and Cheng, and modify a method wherein the call control signal comprises at least one address field which is capable of receiving the network address of the second centre, this field further comprising a portion which is not used when the address of the second centre is recorded in this field, as taught by Maloney, thus a system direct a transfer screen that has associated with it the same unique identifier and that accompanies the

call that is being transferred from the first call center to the second call center, as discussed by Maloney.

Response to Arguments

5. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 24-34 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection (See the rejection above).

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to YOSEF K. LAEKEMARIAM whose telephone number is (571) 270-5149. The examiner can normally be reached on Regular hours 8:30 am - 5:30 pm M - F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, CURTIS KUNTZ can be reached on (571) 272-7499. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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/Melur Ramakrishnaiah/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2614

/YOSEF K LAEKEMARIAM/
Examiner, Art Unit 2614
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